

THE NEWS OF EUROPE.

THE FLOOD-TIDE OF ILL LUCK TO THE HOME RULE BILL.

THE IRISH SPLIT INTO THREE FACTIONS—
LORD WOLVERTON'S RESIGNATION—IRISH
SPEECHES—THE FINANCIAL ERROR—
LINTHIGOW—THE CASE OF M.
DE LESSEPS—ARBITRATION

—MR. BAYARD.
(BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.)

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London, June 17.—There has been, in Mr. Gladstone's phrase, a flowing tide all this week, but it has been a stream of ill-luck to the Gladstonians. To recount their misfortunes and mistakes will, I suppose, seem cruel to the good Gladstonians in America, where the idol is worshipped more devoutly than here, but facts are facts, and may as well, in the intervals of worship, be looked in the face. The solid majority of forty is no longer forty, and no longer solid. It never was solid. The alliance with the Irish (Cork) is a sufficiently significant commentary upon the matter. Mr. Morrell is a Healyite, and he goes of diamond hunting in South Africa because Mr. Healy has been beaten, and Mr. Sexton is for the moment victorious.

Lord Wolverton's resignation of his post as lord-in-waiting is less important, but is important. He is one of the thirty or forty peers who are Mr. Gladstone's. He held office under Mr. Gladstone. He is partner in one of the great banking houses of the City of London, where Mr. Gladstone's experiments upon the Constitution of this country are watched with dismay. His father was one of Mr. Gladstone's most intimate personal and political friends. But Lord Wolverton cannot stand Home Rule. Now he parts company with his chief for that and no other reason.

On the top of all these calamities came the Unionist victory at Lintihgow, the first authentic voice from the country for some time past. Out of that comes a fresh Irish meeting in the House of Commons: the whole Nationalist party voting twice last evening against the Ministry, followed twice by a band of English, Scotch and Welsh Radicals, exceeding the Irish themselves in number; and the dividing of the Gladstonian party exactly in twain, ninety-five British Gladstonians following Mr. Gladstone and ninety-five British Gladstonians following Mr. Sexton. These and the financial blunder, which I will refer to later, are the bare facts of this week's flowing tide.

The Irish speeches, which accompanied the Irish accession, would be thought more alarming than the vote itself, if anybody ever knew precisely what value to attach to Irish speeches, or what value the Irish themselves attach to their own words. But a coalition between the Parnellites and the Anti-Parnellites in opposition to Mr. Gladstone—and it is the second coalition—must mean something. Mr. Clancy said it meant a protest against any more concessions to the Unionists, and against "unjustifiable encroachments" on the Irish Government. Mr. Sexton said the conduct of Mr. Gladstone was "folly," that he was "incurring the fatal danger of alienating the people of Ireland from the bill," that the policy of concession was a policy of "unaccountable fatuity." Again were the Ministry indebted to their Unionist opponents for a majority. Twice last evening they would have been left in a minority of nearly two hundred, but for Unionist votes.

Mr. Sexton no doubt is over-estimated by his triumph over Mr. Healy, and shows it too plainly. The Irish Nationalists when united are Mr. Gladstone's masters. If they quarrel publicly among themselves they may lose their present ascendancy, both over Mr. Gladstone and over Parliament. The Anti-Parnellites, it appears, about equally divided. The followers of Mr. Healy outvoted the followers of Mr. Sexton one day, and the next day the followers of Mr. Sexton outvoted the followers of Mr. Healy. The quarrel between the two related nominally to the control of "The Freeman's Journal." It is really a struggle for leadership, and it is certain the last word has not been heard from Mr. Healy. If they will not keep the peace, Home Rule is wrecked. An Irish faction fight in the House of Commons is not exactly the sort of an exhibition to convince the English people that the government of Ireland ought to be intrusted to either of these factions.

Most mortifying of all these calamities of the week, at least to Mr. Gladstone, has been the discovery, due to Mr. Chamberlain's persistence, of a gross error in the financial calculations on which the financial clauses of his Home Rule bill have been founded. He had figured out an Irish surplus of £200,000. It is now admitted that the Irish contribution to the spirit duty, on which this surplus depended, had been overestimated by £364,649, so that more than three-fifths of his imaginary surplus vanishes at once. The whole scheme must be recast, and Mr. Gladstone, who meets even this catastrophe with smiling face and jaunty manner, promises that the new scheme shall be forthcoming speedily. No doubt, He can do anything with figures. But we have lately been informed that Mr. Sexton also is a considerable financier, and Mr. Sexton, with his colleagues unanimously backing him on this point, is resolved that Ireland shall have better money terms than have yet been offered her. She may get them, on paper; but there, in the background, silent but watchful, is the somewhat perplexed and angry figure of the British taxpayer, and with him Mr. Gladstone knows he has in the long run to reckon.

The progress of the Home Rule bill in Committee, which for a moment seemed to quicken, has again slowed down. The dreaded and long-delayed clause three is out of the way, but it soon became evident that questions not less important were raised by clause four, and could not be summarily disposed of, as the Radicals wish, by the guillotine. That is the name which the Radicals, their minds saturated with memories of the French Revolution, now give to the closure. Banking, insurance, the law of divorce, the census and finance, were some of the matters last discussed in clause three. The establishment and endowment of religion came up first in clause four, and then political disabilities, education, judicial office, bills of attainder, and the meaning of the words "due process of law." All these are high matters, not to be dealt with summarily, even by the guillotine.

The American Constitution has been much talked about, being sometimes alleged in defence of Ministerial proposals, and at other times scouted by these same Ministers, especially by Mr. Bryce, as of no authority or application. Mr. Gladstone is of opinion that the American Constitution, like everything else, is excellent so far as it serves his present purpose, and mere printed paper when it does not. His majorities during the week have, as a rule, been well under forty, and sometimes under thirty. He is, perhaps, the only Minister and the only Gladstonian who still thinks the Home Rule bill may be got through Committee by the end of July.

It is probable that Disestablishment had as much to do with the Lintihgow election as Home Rule. The Established Church of Scotland is strong in that part of the world, and is fighting

for its life. "You have no idea," said a friend who has been down there during this contest, "you have no idea what electrifying means till you have heard the Scotch parsons on the stump. They consign each other to perdition with a freedom unknown to England." It may be assumed that ecclesiastical zeal played a great part in Lintihgow, but it seems to follow that it may also play a part in other Scotch constituencies, and in Midlothian. Lintihgow is Westlothian, so that the two districts are neighbors, and the belief down there is that Midlothian is perfectly ready to follow the example of Westlothian and return a Unionist when it gets a chance. That is a possibility which the mind of the most disinterested observer can only contemplate with horror.

The best comment on Gladstonian prospects in the Lothians is supplied by the figures. The Liberal majority in 1885, before the Liberal party was rent asunder by Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Home Rule, was 2,195. In 1892 it went down to 161. This week it has disappeared, and a Unionist comes in by 169. Couple with that fact the other fact that Mr. Gladstone's majority dwindled from 5,000 in 1886 to 700 in 1892, and you begin to have some notion how things are going in the Lothians.

The partisans of M. Charles de Lesseps are still his partisans—hail the reversal of his sentence by the Court of Cassation as if it were a vindication. It is, of course, nothing of the kind. It proceeds strictly upon technical grounds. The prosecution for embezzlement was begun too late. The French statute of limitations upon criminal proceedings allows but three years, instead of twenty, as in England. The prosecuting authorities thought they had brought M. de Lesseps and his confederates within the law, because within the prescribed three years a judicial inquiry into their embezzlements had been instituted. Two courts sustained this view. A third court has overruled them, and the condemnation is annulled. The guilt or innocence of the accused was not in question before this third court, which considered solely the question of law.

It was said when M. de Lesseps and the rest were found guilty and sentenced, that the verdict and the severity of the sentence were alike influenced by the state of public opinion, and by the press. It is now said that the decision of the highest court of law in France has been given in deference to public opinion, which in the interval has changed. If this is not a calamity upon the administration of justice in France, justice seems to depend on the voice of a multitude, ignorant alike of the law and the facts, and swayed by passion or prejudice. Beyond doubt there was at the bottom of the Panama scandal of last winter a political conspiracy. Beyond doubt that conspiracy failed. The fraud, the embezzlement, the corruption of public officers, the corruption of the press, the deliberate defeat by which an immense sum of money was obtained from the French people who could not afford to be robbed—what matters all this, now that those incidents can no longer be used to upset a Ministry or to undermine a form of government? Such seems to be the reasoning to which the change of French opinion is due, and by which, as the French themselves say, the guilty go free. M. de Lesseps is held to have served out the lesser sentence for corruption, and he is now to be whitewashed for hero-worship.

The well-worn topic of arbitration came up in the House of Commons last night on the initiative of the well-known Secretary of the Peace Society, Mr. Cremer. It is Mr. Cremer's belief that it is to lead the nations of the world, and especially England and America, along the flowery path of peace; but the nations of the world have not as yet shown a great anxiety to be personally conducted by this amiable enthusiast. The importance, so far as it has any importance, of last night's discussion, lies in the intervention of Mr. Gladstone. He took the question out of Mr. Cremer's hands. Mr. Cremer, indeed, had not mastered the elementary facts. His emotions had overpowered his mind, and led him to assume that Congress had authorized the President to conclude treaties of arbitration, and that England ought to begin negotiations to that end.

Mr. Gladstone, who can see facts when they are not inconvenient to him, set Mr. Cremer right on this point. He gently put aside Mr. Cremer's resolution, which did not express the facts, and substituted one of his own, which did. It went further, and expressed a hope that if the President chose to begin negotiations, Her Majesty's Government would lend their ready cooperation. The usual academic disquisitions followed. All disquisitions on this subject are academic. The House, which adopted Mr. Gladstone's resolution without a division, understood that he meant to throw a little judicious cold water on the fiery apostle of arbitration, and to pledge neither himself nor the House to anything whatever.

Mr. Gladstone's friendship for America and for arbitration are about equally academic. He took care to remind the House that out of fourteen arbitrations in which England had been concerned all but three had gone against her. His confidence in a treaty of arbitration with America is expressed in the formula that he does not think it beyond reasonable hope that under favorable circumstances such a treaty might be concluded. Mr. Harrison's view is the one which is general here; universal, I should say, if you leave out fanatics of the Cremer type. There are subjects on which two nations will agree to arbitrate. There are others on which they will not. If we concluded a general treaty of arbitration with England to-morrow, the first gust of deep passion or national pride would tear it to shreds.

The London press takes little note of Mr. Bayard's coming, or of the fact that he comes as Ambassador. They cannot unbuckle their minds of the memory that he was Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State when Mr. Cleveland sent Lord Sackville his passports, with what the British still think ill-mannered abruptness. They hold Mr. Bayard, in fact, responsible for that transaction, and for that, among other reasons, they omit the flourish of editorial trumpets which on such occasions is not unusual. The new Ambassador is nevertheless welcomed cordially by those who know him, or who have followed a career which has been marked by fidelity to the traditions of honesty and simplicity that once typified the politics and even the politicians of America.

Mr. Bayard's reception by the municipal authorities of Southampton is supposed to have helped on the Americanization of that port. The agents of the American Line and the Mayor work in harmony to the same end, and miss no opportunity of advertising their new enterprises. Mr. Bayard made an excellent speech and came on to London, where he was allowed to arrive without oratory or demonstration of any kind.

London was informed not long after that the new American Ambassador had accepted an invitation to dine with the Cobden Club. If he had taken time to consider that invitation and to find out the real position of the Cobden Club, he would, I imagine, have declined their proposal. The club has long since fallen into disrepute and derision. It represents a dogma which, in the particular form cherished by this club, is in decay. Its more eminent members have left the club alone. Its annual dinner is not even annual, and when it occurs attracts little attention. Its hostility to America and its little attention. The form of Free Trade professed by the Democratic party is almost

as hateful to these gentlemen as Protection. Why should an American ambassador lend his name and influence to an anti-American association? That is what Mr. Bayard is doing. We all regret him and his motives, but some of us must regret to see him begin his career with a mistake.

G. W. S.

DECLINES THE HAWAIIAN MISSION.

CONSUL GENERAL CRITTENDEN REFUSES HIS PRESENT POST AT THE MEXICAN CAPITAL. City of Mexico, June 17.—Thomas T. Crittenden, the United States Consul General here, has declined the post of Minister to Hawaii.

THE VALKYRIE AGAIN IN THE LEAD.

SHE WINS THE FIRST ROUND OF THE ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON'S REGATTA OFF THE ISLE OF WIGHT.

London, June 17.—The regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron was held today over the usual course off the Isle of Wight. There was a good breeze from the east, and the yachtsmen were in high spirits. The regatta was won by the Valkyrie, a schooner of 1,100 tons, owned by Lord Dunsany. The Valkyrie, commanded by Captain T. Clark, finished at 4:15:32, and the Vendetta at 4:24:07. At one time the Valkyrie was in the lead, and this position she maintained until the end of the race.

The leading yachts finished in the following order: The Valkyrie, 4:15:32; the Vendetta, 4:24:07; the Calcutta, 4:30:00; the Iphigeneia, 4:35:00; the Leda, 4:40:00; the Hydra, 4:45:00; the Amazon, 4:50:00; the Juno, 4:55:00; the Pegasus, 5:00:00; the Circe, 5:05:00; the Proteus, 5:10:00; the Triton, 5:15:00; the Argonauts, 5:20:00; the Cyclops, 5:25:00; the Centaur, 5:30:00; the Scylla, 5:35:00; the Charybdis, 5:40:00; the Siren, 5:45:00; the Leviathan, 5:50:00; the Colossus, 5:55:00; the Titan, 6:00:00; the Goliath, 6:05:00; the Behemoth, 6:10:00; the Leviathan, 6:15:00; the Colossus, 6:20:00; the Titan, 6:25:00; the Goliath, 6:30:00; the Behemoth, 6:35:00; the Leviathan, 6:40:00; the Colossus, 6:45:00; the Titan, 6:50:00; the Goliath, 6:55:00; the Behemoth, 7:00:00.

AT ODDS OVER PRINCESS MAY.

THE PRINCESS OF WALES UPRIDERS THE QUEEN FOR ARRANGING THE MATCH FOR THE DUKE OF WEDDING.

London, June 17.—The interest of the court circle is completely absorbed at present in the quarrel between the Queen and the Princess of Wales over the marriage of the Duke of Wedd. The Princess is said to be angry at the Queen for arranging the match without her knowledge, while she was absent on the Continent. In an interview with the Queen at Balmoral the Princess, while persisting in her aversion to the match, was persuaded to withdraw her active opposition, though she declined to promise to attend the wedding. The Queen, to emphasize her approval of the match, will give the Princess a diamond necklace, and a pair of the royal carriage will be driving to the Chapel of St. James to the wedding.

The Queen has decided that the bridegroom shall be ten of her granddaughters, drawn from the families of the Prince of Wales, Duke of Edinburgh, the Duke of Cornwall, Prince Henry of Battenberg and the Duchess of Albany. The bridemaids will wear cream-colored satin.

FOR THE PROPOSED PHILLIPS BROOKS HOUSE.

London, June 17.—At a meeting of English churchmen held at Westminster Abbey today a committee was formed to raise a fund in England for the proposed Phillips Brooks house at Harvard University.

KANAS CITY FIREMEN ADMIRRED IN LONDON.

London, June 17.—The International Firemen's Tournament at Agricultural Hall, London, closed today. The tournament was a great success from the start. The team from Kansas City, Mo., was particularly admired for their skill and courage.

DR. VON ROTTENBURG AND HIS BRIDE AT HOME.

Berlin, June 17.—Dr. von Rottenburg and his wife, daughter of William von Philips, ex-Minister to Germany, have returned to Berlin, and have taken up their abode in the Wilhelmstrasse. They will soon begin to receive.

A SHERK IN MR. DALY'S LONDON THEATRE.

London, June 17.—A rather lively affair occurred today at the theatre built in this city for Augustus Daly, a New York theatrical manager. The structure is almost completed, and it is Mr. Daly's intention to open the theatre on June 27. The contractor, however, is not satisfied with the work, and has refused to accept the building.

GEN. H. J. HANSON RETURNS HOME.

Indianapolis, June 17.—(Special.)—Ex-President Harrison, Mrs. Dinwiddie and Mrs. McKee and son arrived home today from Chicago, where they visited the World's Fair. General Harrison said tonight that it was a sad and enterprise and should be seen by everybody. He went to the Fair, he said, for the purpose of avoiding all questions of politics, but he was frequently recognized, and his presence was a source of annoyance to the people.

WORDS OF PRAYER FOR THE GREAT FAIR—THE EXHIBITION PLANS.

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THREE OF A NOTED BAND OF OUTLAWS CAUGHT.

Denison, Tex., June 17.—Three of the star gang of outlaws were captured in the Creek Nation yesterday by a posse, while nursing one of their wounded comrades.

LITTLE ROCK, JUNE 17.—IT WAS REPORTED HERE LAST

night that Henry Starr, the noted bank robber and leader of the star gang, had been shot in the Indian Territory, but the report has not been confirmed.

SMALL RETURN FOR BLOWING OFF A SAFE.

A burglary was committed at Havertown yesterday at Mrs. J. Hunter's store. The burglars forced a drill through the door and pushed off the safe. They then drilled a hole in the large safe, blowing off the door and taking out the contents. The burglars then fled, and the police are searching for them.

TWO DAMAGED BOATS FLOATED.

The steamboat City of Richmond which ran on the rocks at Sands Point on Thursday morning has been floated and is now in the flats in Cow Bay. The hull is badly damaged, and the boat is in a precarious position.

MRS. GRANT AND MRS. DAVIS MAY MEET.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis and her daughter, Miss Winnie Davis, will go to Cranston, at West Point, next week to spend the summer. Mrs. U. S. Grant is expected to be there, and it is expected that she and Mrs. Davis will meet.

BARON FAVA IN THE CITY.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to the United States, is at the Victoria Hotel. His wife makes her home there during the winter. The Ambassador and Baroness Fava will spend most of the summer at Stamford, Conn. They will go to Newport late in the summer.

A BOLD BUT POLITE THIEF.

COTTAGERS ROBBED BY A MAN WHO CAME AND WENT IN A CARRIAGE.

MRS. DUDLEY FIELD'S STRUGGLE WITH A BURGLAR IN HER ROOM—MRS. SWAN'S ADVENTURE WITH A MASKED ROBBER.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Stockbridge, Mass., June 17.—Two burglaries perpetrated last night have put Stockbridge in a fever of excitement to-day. The David Dudley Field house on East Main-st., and the Parker cottage on Main-st., occupied by Mrs. Swan, of New-York, were both entered. Mrs. Swan and her friend, Miss Stetson, were alone in the house. Soon after midnight Mrs. Swan was awakened by a light, and found a man standing in the room. He had a revolver in one hand and a lamp in the other; his face from his eyes down was covered with a mask; his feet were wrapped in towels to dampen the sound of walking. He was tall and stout, had black hair, was dressed in dark clothes and wore a derby hat. Mrs. Swan pluckily reached under her pillow and drew her revolver. The burglar politely told her that unless she dropped it he would be compelled to use his own weapon. She put her revolver down and he took it. As he was about to leave the room, Mrs. Swan called him back and said she wanted to talk with him. He returned and conversed with her for a few minutes, during which she took a good look at him as far as his mask would permit. When he left the room he took Mrs. Swan's revolver, \$25 in money and a diamond ring valued at about \$500. Mrs. Swan and Miss Stetson were perfectly cool through the trying experience. They watched the man leave the house, enter a carriage which was in waiting and drive quickly away. The house is connected with a burglar alarm, which is supposed to make noise enough to arouse the village. The women started it and kept it running all night, but there was no response. It was found that the burglar had cut the wire to the alarm.

A David Dudley Field's house Mrs. Laura B. Field, wife of Mr. Field's son Dudley, was awakened about 1 o'clock by some one reaching under her pillow, where she kept her watch. She seized hold of him, saying that he must not take her watch. He tried to throw her off, but did not succeed until he had dragged her out into the hall, when her cries aroused the butler. The burglar did her no great injury, but she was much exhausted from the fright and her efforts to save her watch. The butler fired at the burglar as he was leaving the house, but did not hit him. The thief rushed out, got into a carriage, which was waiting for him in the street, and drove rapidly away. An investigation showed that the burglar had entered by forcing a window in the kitchen. He left a candle burning downstairs. The watch he seemed was a valuable gold one, studded with diamonds.

When the fact of these burglaries became known this morning the town authorities offered a reward of \$200 for the arrest of the burglars, and Mrs. Field offered \$100 for the return of her watch. The father of Mrs. Swan, Mr. Butler, has offered an additional reward of \$500. Every body is thoroughly roused about the matter, and undoubtedly some steps will be at once taken to secure proper police protection here.

HE THREW HIMSELF UNDER THE TRAIN.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN IN THE YARD NORTH OF THE GRAND CENTRAL STATION.

A desperate man, whose name and troubles were unknown, committed suicide last evening by throwing himself down on one of the tracks in the railroad yard north of the Grand Central Station and permitting the wheels of an incoming train to cut off his head. He was about thirty-five years of age, of medium height, with dark hair, which was cut in a crew cut, and a sturdy mustache. He wore a white shirt and a dark vest. On the back of his head was a wound which had begun to heal and was covered with a plaster.

Guy Van Noy, of No. 1,300 Third-ave., who is employed as a switchman in the railroad yard, saw the man standing at the Forty-sixth-st. track a few minutes after 9 p.m. He noticed that he had a haggard and desperate look. A Harlem train from the yard passed the man at 9:15 p.m., and the locomotive cut loose from the cars at Fifty-sixth-st. to take the flying switch at Forty-sixth-st. The man at the gate had been waiting for such a chance, and he ran forward into the yard and threw himself under the train. The train did not stop, and the man was killed.

Van Noy shouted at the man, but could not reach him in time to drag him off the track before the cars passed the switch. He saw the man lay his head over one of the rails in such a position that the wheels of the train would cut off his head. Van Noy saw the man and tried to stop the cars, but he could not signal to the other brakemen behind him, and the cars ran along the track until the locomotive had passed over the man. The man's neck was severed by the wheels on one side of the car. His body was taken out from under the car and carried to the police station. The body was found in the yard north of the Grand Central Station before the cars were drawn into the station by a yard locomotive, but a number of the passengers on the train saw the headless corpse carried away.

In the pockets of the man's clothing nothing was found except a key which had belonged to a value. It is believed that the man had been an outcast, and that he had been driven to suicide by poverty and despair. His body was sent to the Morgue to await possible identification.

A BANK PRESIDENT PLEADS GUILTY.

Cumtola, Neb., June 17.—Charles W. Mosher, president of the Western National Bank of Lincoln, appeared in court in the Federal Court and pleaded guilty to falsifying the books of the bank. At the request of the prosecuting attorney, Judge Dundy deferred sentencing the prisoner until application could be made to the proper authorities to have Mosher confined in the state penitentiary at Lincoln in lieu of being sent to St. Louis, Mo., the Federal prison for this district.

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MARITAL LAW AT TONAWANDA.

THE VILLAGE GUARDED BY SOLDIERS. DRAWN—MORE TROOPS ORDERED FROM BUFFALO.

Tonawanda, N. Y., June 17.—This village is now under martial law. At 2 o'clock this afternoon President George W. Stanley issued a proclamation calling upon everybody to abstain from violence, and declaring the village under martial law. The issuance of the proclamation created considerable excitement and people looked about the printed circulars and read them eagerly.

"I believe this is the very best thing I could do," said Mr. Stanley this afternoon. "With martial law declared the soldiers are free to do their duty, and I have been asked by the leading residents of the town to do this. I do not want a repetition of the Broderick case, and while the militia are here I want the lumber shavers to understand that the soldiers are not here for fun, but to do the work they were called out to do."

Asked to tell what he thought the outcome of the present trouble would be, President Stanley said: "As soon as these barges in port are unloaded I think the lumbermen will get together and reorganize. If they decide they cannot get their boats unloaded, they will agree to close down for the season. If the union men had not interfered yesterday's trouble would have been avoided. They stirred these Polacks full of beer and then told them we were robbing them. At one time I thought the six men in Smith, Fassett & Company's office would be killed."

"How long will the troops remain here?" he was asked. "I have not the slightest idea. If the union men had not interfered yesterday's trouble would have been avoided. They stirred these Polacks full of beer and then told them we were robbing them. At one time I thought the six men in Smith, Fassett & Company's office would be killed."

The lumbermen held a secret meeting this afternoon, at which it was decided to continue the fight. The union lumber shavers are jubilant over the outlook and believe they will eventually worry the dealers into complying with their amended demands.

Agents of the Lumbermen's Exchange have been dispatched to New-York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Boston to collect laborers to take the strikers' place, and it is expected that they will return Sunday with plenty of non-union labor, which the militia will protect. There is a total suspension of business in the village, and the streets are deserted. A large number of lumber carriers are bound for here and there will be a blockade of vessels in the harbor, and they have been ordered to bring a large force within a few days.

The 20th Separate Company of Tonawanda and the 42d Company of Niagara Falls marched today. Colonel Welch, of the 65th Regiment of Buffalo, is in command of the troops.

ONE MAN KILLED AT CONEY ISLAND.

MANY HOUSES BURNED AND PEOPLE INJURED—LOSS ABOUT \$50,000.

A fierce fire, fanned by a stiff northeast wind, destroyed a block of thirty hotels, summer gardens and dwellings houses in Surfave, at Coney Island, yesterday morning. One man was killed, several were seriously injured and \$50,000 damage was done. The blaze had its origin on the top floor of a bakery establishment where employees were accustomed to sleep. They dozed off and a lighted match, the sparks from which fell into a heap of rubbish, started the fire. The fire was discovered by a fireman and ex-police man. He was on top of one of the buildings when the roof fell in. His body was not taken from the ruins until several hours after the fire was out. It was burned to a crisp. The men who were injured were Police Justice Sutherland, John W. Murphy, Alfred Girard and Francis Livingston.

The alarm was sent in at 2:15 o'clock, and the whole Coney Island Fire Department went to the scene. Had it not been for the gallant work of the firemen many other buildings would have been destroyed, including the big central hotel at the Beach. The fire was under control at 4 o'clock, and at 6 it was out.

The flames first destroyed the bakery of J. Fishel, then the Marine Hotel, owned by Mrs. J. C. Meyers. The shop of sachetti, the tailor, was the next to go, and then the following places were all destroyed: The Hotel de Ville, owned by Edward Kuhn's Empire Hotel and concert hall; Andrew Kohler's lager beer bottling establishment; James J. Jones' dress, blouse, jacket and suit house; the Williamsburg, a hotel; the Lee house; the Hub Hotel, a hotel; the R. W. Wagoner's haberdashery. There was little insurance on the property destroyed, as the insurance companies have taken few large risks since the big fire there last spring.

HEAVY SURF ON THE NEW-JERSEY SHORE.

Long Beach, N. J., June 17.—An unusually heavy surf has been rolling along this shore since early yesterday afternoon, causing considerable damage to the bluffs and the bulkheads. All of the new bulkheading at this place has withstood the terrific pounding of the breakers. The only damage done to the bluff here is at the foot of Chelsea-ave. The heavy surf has already eaten away about five feet of the Ocean Drive-way, and further damage is looked for at the next high tide. This part of the Ocean Drive-way is the only portion of the thoroughfare from the West End Hotel to the Iron Pier that is not protected by a wall. The heavy surf is doing damage to the beach at Normandie Hotel, almost directly in front of the Normandie Hotel.

Camden, N. J., June 17.—Washouts on the shore roads have been going on since early this morning. The roads are not running any trains to-day. On the Maurice River road no trains were run until noon.

DAMAGE DONE BY SUMMER STORMS.

Toledo, Ohio, June 17.—At Paulding, Ohio, yesterday, John Carr, Street Commissioner, was instantly killed, and W. R. Crawford fatally injured by lightning. Much damage is reported to have been done all through Paulding County to growing crops and fruit trees.

Laredo, Texas, June 17.—A heavy storm struck Laredo yesterday. It was almost a genuine tornado, being about 200 yards wide, and skirting the north-west part of the city. The roofs of some houses on the line of the International and Great Northern Railroad tracks, about two miles out of the city proper, were blown away and great trees uprooted. A light car was blown about sixty feet out on the prairie. The Laredo cotton gin and mill and two large shots in the lumber yard of G. Fiedler & Co. were unroofed. The whole town is in a state of alarm, and blowing down a windmill, and from there it struck the Mexican side of the river, and small frame buildings were demolished. No lives were lost.

CLAASSEN'S CASE TO BE REOPENED.

Buffalo, N. Y., June 17.—It is said the case of General Peter J. Claassen, the New-York banker responsible for the failure of the Sixth Avenue Bank, of that city, is to be reopened, with the consent of Attorney-General Olney. Claassen was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in March, 1891, and has since been an inmate of the Erie County Penitentiary. As a result of the commutation of his sentence by President Harrison, his regular term would expire in March, 1894. The penitentiary physicians, Dr. F. C. Grant and Dr. Herman Myer, have pronounced the prisoner a very sick man. For months he has been an occupant of the hospital, and it is probable the effort now making will result in a pardon.

LIBERTY'S BELL TO BE CAST ON THURSDAY.

Troy, N. Y., June 17.—The casting of the great Liberty Bell, postponed on account of accident, will take place at the Menckey foundry, in this city, next Thursday, under the auspices of the Daughters of the Revolution and State officers.

FRAGILE LEAVES IN LOUISIANA.

New-Orleans, June 17.—News of what may prove to be the most serious crevasse of the season on Bayou La Fourche reached the city yesterday afternoon in the shape of a telephone message from Napoleonville to the State Engineer. The crevasse is two miles from Napoleonville on the plantation of J. B. Gottreau.

HOPE FOR THE ARMY BILL.